

The Macdonald FARM Journal



VOL. 21, NO. 11

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AUTUMN BEAUTIES

Editorial

On United States Investment in Canada

THE American economic impact on Canada is an exceedingly complex and difficult issue of national policy. There are clear advantages to Canadians from the vast scale of American investment in this country: (1) A more rapid rate of economic development; (2) American ingenuity and enterprise accompanies these investments; (3) The great backlog of American research and development is made available to Canada. On the other side of the question we are confronted by a loss of independence in the development of our resource industries. Canadians become in a sense "economic colonials". A situation has come to exist where a foreign country, though a friendly neighbour, controls decisions in most of Canada's strategic resource industries, mining, pulp and paper, petroleum, and in a very large segment of primary and secondary manufacturing. Research and development lags in Canada and many of our best trained young men and women must emigrate in order to find professional opportunities. Canadians with at best a precarious international balance of payments problem, must find more than half a billion dollars per year to pay interest and dividends to the owners of American capital. Essentially this means finding that amount of exports.

It is not surprising that the great upsurge in American investment increasing from 5 to nearly 16 billion dollars since the end of the war, and representing a great extension of American power over Canadian economic life has given rise to grave questioning. The present government made it an election issue and promised action to correct the "abuses" in American domination of the Canadian economy. Though three years have elapsed there is yet no indication of any such action. This in itself is a good measure of the difficulty of the problem.

While there has been a growing undercurrent of criticism on the

purely economic side, Canadians became justifiably riled when a giant American corporation, apparently with support of the United States Government, attempted to dictate Canada's external commercial policy in the matter of trade with China. At the moment we are made aware of pressures to alter Canadian trade policy with Cuba. Recognizing the fact that the United States step by step bungled its way into the present relation with Cuba — at least gravely worsened the situation — it is hoped and indicated that Canada will maintain normal relations with Cuba.

We must recognize that almost all of the complaints made by Canada against capital from United States have been over the years made by the people of the Southern United States and against the same target — domination by capital of the North and the East of the United States. In both cases the problem may be more economic than political in nature reflecting late industrialization of Canada and of the Southern United States.

The impact and the implications involved in the huge American investment in Canada were discussed in considerable detail at a recent Study Conference on National Problems at Queen's University. All the usual criticisms and advantages were brought out but in the end discussion always turned back to the question: "Would a Canadian board of directors of any enterprise in Canada act differently or make different decisions than an American board of directors of a similar enterprise in Canada." The clear answer of this conference was NO. For many of the members of the conference this ended the whole discussion of Canadian domination by American capital. But not for all.

Another complaint that is very often made is that while most Canadian companies are required to publish financial statements, Canadian wholly-owned subsidiaries do not publish such statements. There is an obvious need for this

and it is very surprising that the present government has not gone at least this far. Of course it must be recognized that some very large private Canadian companies do not publish financial statements. Again the public interest would seem to require this and no effort should be made in requiring publication of financial statements to discriminate against American companies.

The recent Gordon Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects made a balanced statement on this whole question. It follows: "Such economic problems as may arise from time to time between the two countries would be eased, in our opinion, if more Americans could remember Canada, not as a hinterland, but as a country." Even a modest shift in American attitudes in this direction would disarm most Canadian critics.

MR. LAROSE DIES SUDDENLY

Mr. Edgar Larose of Grenville winner of the Gold Medal in the Better Farming Competitions of the Province of Quebec for 1960, passed away suddenly. He was 57. As a farmer and as a member of his community Mr. Larose set an excellent example to farmers of his community and across the Province. To his wife and family we extend our kindest regards.

COVER PICTURE

Susan Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Young, is obviously more interested in the camera than in the pumpkin. For her Autumn is simply the promise of Spring.

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Observations

NOT THAT ATTITUDE!

We're boiling angry this month! Recently we had an opportunity to sit in at part of the arbitration proceedings between the Carnation Company and the Quebec Carnation Producers' Board. As evidence of the company's ability to pay, the producers introduced a copy of the balance sheet of the company (the subsidiary operating in Canada). Company counsel had the nerve and the effrontery to argue that this statement was submitted in confidence to the Income Tax Department and should not have been made public and further, that it should not be considered in the question of purchase price for milk!

Anyone at all familiar with company law knows that for public companies, such information is readily available from the Secretary of State, Ottawa. However, what bothers us is that a large

company has the nerve to argue that any information on its operations, however sketchy, should be kept hidden from the public. The buying price policies of this company directly affect the livelihood of about 3,000 farmers — indeed, it has such direct effect that the government has deemed it necessary to provide legislation to permit farmers to organize to counter-balance some of the power of the company. Its share of the evaporated milk market in Canada is so large that there may be some doubt as to whether the market is truly competitive.

This is a glaring example of how not to win friends and influence people. If this is the attitude of U.S. subsidiaries operating in Canada, then Canadians have a right to demand more information about such companies. This attitude certainly leads one to be suspicious of the motives of the company concerned. Although we may need

American capital to develop Canada, capital with this attitude is exactly what Canadians can, and should, do without. We may also add that this is the attitude which does more to harm the Western world in the face of communism than any other.

THIRSTY

We're still hoping someone will undertake to manufacture a standard quality cider which we hope the government will permit to be sold in grocery stores. This would be a boon to our apple growers — it would clean up the little apples, the scabs and the misfits. It would also help the grocers along, get the government out of an impending apple jam and provide it with some additional revenue, and give those of us who must drink beer or St. Lawrence water a little more choice. How about it, pomologists?

SCRAM OR I'LL SHOOT

Mr. Ed Culleton, Demers Centre, reports that the hunter who shot his cow this fall forgot to tell him or to leave his name. From Huntingdon County we hear of a

(Continued on page 15)



What is the Best Investment for a Laying House?

by Prof. R. POIRIER

MANY changes have occurred during recent years in the type of houses used for layers. These changes have affected the structure of the buildings, the amount and type of insulation, the relative importance of windows, the methods of ventilation and also the types of floor used.

One type of building has had a fair share of popularity with the egg producers; it is called the rigid frame building. It is relatively simple to put up and it reduces labour to a minimum because it uses plywood panels extensively. It is adapted to one story only but it gives enough clearance to put in a wire or a slatted floor.

These wire and slatted floors present a serious problem in bird management but light layers can give excellent production on them when they are handled correctly. However these types of floors reduce considerably the area allotted per layer. On litter a light layer will require 2 to 2.5 square feet whereas a little more than one square foot is sufficient on wire or slatted floors.

Due to the nature of this rigid frame building and due also to the reduced area needed per bird on wire floor, we can build such a laying house completely insulated, with water and electricity installed, for a little less than \$2.00 a layer. This compares with about \$5.00 a bird for a conventional two-story building well constructed. Such a conventional building will have a longer functional life and the expenses for repairs and maintenance will be lower.

Every one knows that from the standpoint of finding the necessary capital the rigid frame building is preferable. However it is not clear for every one that the shorter

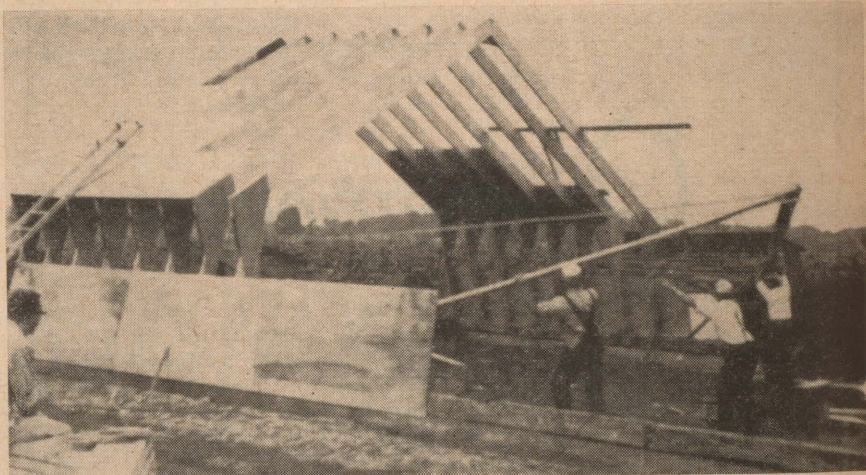
life and the higher maintenance expenses of the rigid frame building do not cancel the initial advantage when we come to calculate the actual price of a dozen of eggs for both types of buildings.

Finally the poultryman who wants to build a laying house often wonders about the amount of automatic equipment he can afford to put in.

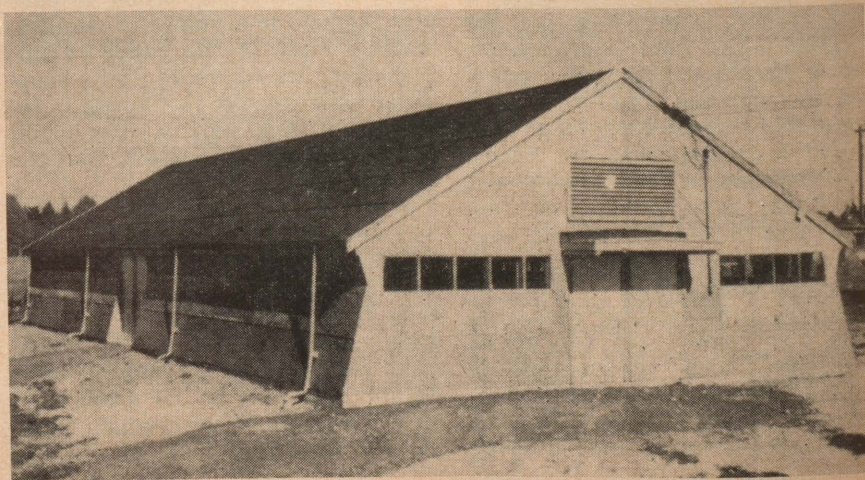
In order to throw some light on these two interrelated problems,

we have calculated the cost of producing a dozen of eggs in three different cases always using the same kind of birds, a strain-cross of Leghorn type.

Case No. 1 deals with a conventional building with full floors and litter. It has standard equipment; automatic waterers, tube feeders and community nests. Capitalization represents \$5.00 a bird for building and 55 cents for equipment.



Above rigid frame building under construction. Below: completed building.



Weatherman Looks at 1960 Growing Season

by Bill GRAHAM
Agricultural Meteorologist



CLIMATIC conditions, on the average, were very favourable for farmers in the spring of this year. Seeding operations began early compared to most years and finished early.

The rainfall during May was average or only slightly below for Southern Quebec. It occurred mainly in the form of showers about the middle of the month and thus provided plenty of moisture for the seeded crops and grasses.

Associated with this was the fact that the average monthly temperature for May ranged from 3° — 5° above normal. This was due to both minimum and maximum temperatures being higher; in fact they were the highest on record for May. With temperature having the controlling influence on plant growth, it is easy to see how crops had such a good start and why they grew so vigorously last spring.

The higher temperatures increased cloudiness somewhat, hence there was less sunshine in May than usual. However, the presence of the cloud kept the night time temperatures from dropping to their seasonal normal.

The record-breaking high temperatures experienced in May continued into the first part of June. However, they were just slightly

above the seasonal normal and by the end of the month they were only a degree or so above the average for June. The last frost occurred in the Laurentians and Eastern Townships on the 8th of the month. Up until that date there had been no frost recorded since early in May.

Rainfall was light during the first two weeks of June and confined mostly to scattered showers. The crops were in need of more moisture when the heaviest rains occurred about the middle of the month. Following this the sun came out and the phenomenal plant growth continued as crops responded to the excellent growing conditions. It was particularly noticeable

in the hay and oats as stands were very heavy.

The last two weeks of the month continued mainly fair with some scattered showers and haying got off to a good start with a heavy crop and good weather.

The monthly rainfall gave normal amounts of precipitation in most of the Eastern Townships and north of the St. Lawrence River around l'Assomption and Joliette. Subnormal amounts were recorded in the Ottawa Valley and the Chateauguay Valley, particularly in the area extending from Valleyfield and Huntingdon along the border to Hemmingford and Philipsburg.

The month of July began with some scattered showers which slowed down hay making everywhere except in the Chateauguay valley. Following this, generally fair weather with seasonal afternoon showers or thundershowers continued until just after mid-month. A series of heavy showers then moved across the southern part of the province, giving a timely rain to the oat fields just at the filling stage. Again the showers were light in many parts of the Chateauguay valley and the shortage of rainfall began to be felt as past.

(Continued on page 11)

Case No. 2 deals with a rigid frame building with wire floor and standard equipment. Capitalization represents \$2.00 a bird for building and 55 cents for equipment.

Case No. 3 deals with a rigid frame building with wire floor, automatic waterers, bulk bins, automatic feeders and automatic nests. Capitalization represents \$2.00 a bird for building and \$1.45 for equipment.

We assume that the functional life is 30 years for the conventional building and only 15 years for the

rigid frame building. Equipment is depreciated on the basis of 10 years with the exception of the tube feeders which are given only 5 years of life. In case No. 1, we charge 2% of total capitalization for repairs and maintenance of building and equipment. In cases No. 2 and No. 3, we charge 3% for repairs and maintenance. We assume that one man alone can take care of 5,000 layers in cases No. 1 and No. 2. The same man can take care of 8,000 layers in case No. 3 with the help of the

automatic equipment. His labour is calculated on the basis of \$60.00 a week. Finally we assume that we are dealing with excellent layers with a hen housed production of 20 dozens of eggs in 12 months. The production is the same in the three cases.

Here are the costs per hen housed and per dozen of eggs for the three different cases (at left).

From these figures we may conclude that it is better to restrict the capitalization on the building and to use a part of this money for automatic equipment provided however that the same man can keep a larger number of layers with the automatic equipment.

Case No. 3 gives the lowest cost of production and it requires a limited amount of capital, \$3.45 a hen compared with \$2.55 in case No. 2 and \$5.55 in case No. 1.

Cost per hen housed per dozen of eggs

	Total cost per hen housed	Total cost per dozen of eggs
Case No. 1 — Conventional building with normal equipment	\$5.81	29.1 cents
Case No. 2 — Rigid frame building with normal equipment	\$5.64	28.2 cents
Case No. 3 — Rigid frame building with fully automatic equipment	\$5.52	27.6 cents

MIXED FARMING IN WESTERN PONTIAC

FEW people realize that less than seven miles from Chalk River, Ontario, the site of Canada's atomic research and development, Quebec has some very fine farm land. Mr. Roy Perreault, who can see the lights of Chalk River from his house at night, operates a prosperous farm less than seven miles away as the crow flies, but fifty miles by road. This situation is explained by the Ottawa River, which is the border between Quebec and Ontario, and which has left pockets of fertile land between the river and the rocky hinterland on the Quebec side of the river. The Perreault family operates a farm beside Downey's Lake, northwest of Sheenboro, the most distant of these farming settlements from Hull.

The market problems presented by their location have been admirably solved by the Perreault family and their neighbours. Since there are relatively few farmers in the area, the operation of a dairy plant has not proved feasible. Accordingly the farmers have built up beef herds and lamb flocks.

Roy Perreault farms 200 acres, most of which is tillable. He breeds registered Shorthorn cattle, which, with Herefords, are the two main beef breeds of the district. He plans to winter 40 head and sells 10-12 feeders each year because he doesn't have buildings in which to finish them. He also sells breeding stock.

Visitors to the farm in summer immediately notice the flock of pure bred Oxford sheep as many of them wear bells for protection from wolves, an everpresent hazard to flocks in that district. The Perreaults also have a flock of market lambs at a neighbour's farm which they raise on shares. The 30



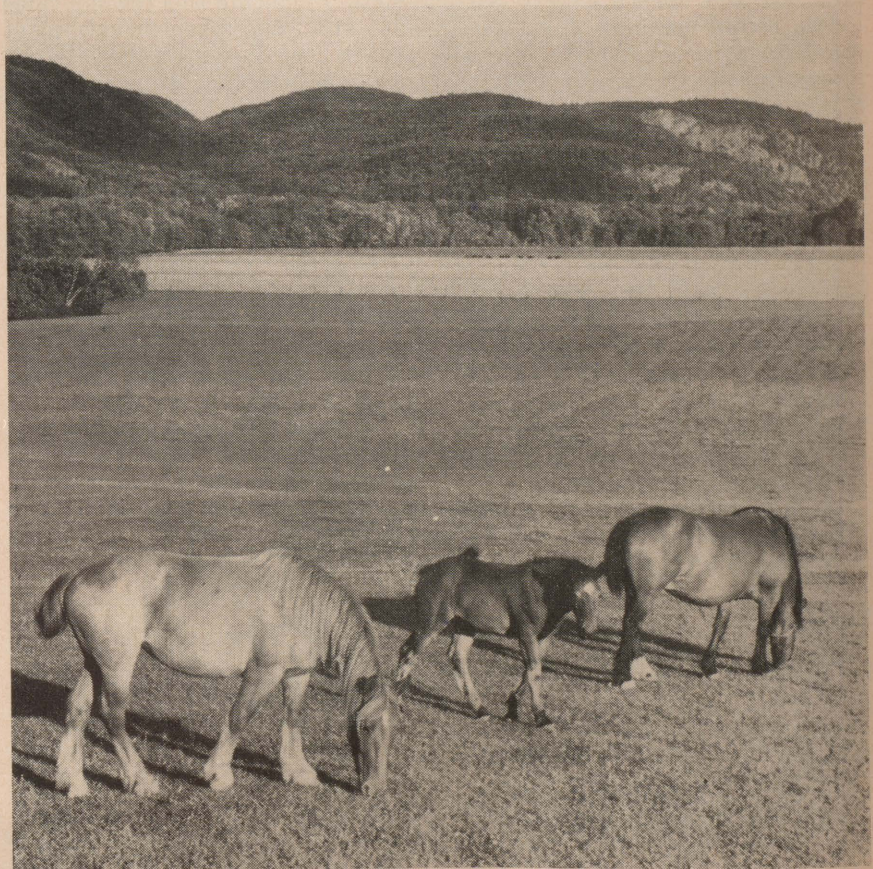
Above: Mrs. Perreault, Roy Jr., and Roy Sr., drinking from an old wooden pump made from a tree cut on the Perreault farm. Joe Seely, Pembroke, Ont., made the pump in 1910 in the Perreault yard by hollowing out a log.



Part of the top quality Oxford flock on the Perreault farm.

Below: 3 of the 4 horses on the farm. View shows one of the fields with rock of the Laurentian Shield rising abruptly in the background.

Below, right: The brick farmhouse, with spacious lawn, and some of the registered Shorthorn Cattle in the foreground. Downey's Lake is situated between the house and the hills in the background. (Photos by Ciné Photo).



ewes wintered on the home farm are the nucleus of the breeding flock. Most of the lambs from this flock find a ready sale for breeding purposes, either locally or through the Department of Agriculture to other parts of the Province.

All feed for the farm operation, except concentrates, is grown on the farm. The soil, ranging from sandy loam to heavy clay, usually produces good crops of timothy and clover. However, if yields appear light, Roy plants corn to supplement the hay. He does not consider corn to be a good crop for the region because of possible frost damage, and grows it only when the hay crop appears exceptionally light.

The farm also provides most of the feed for the swine herd. The Perreaults keep four brood Yorkshire sows for which they raise oats and mixed grain for feed.

Mrs. Perreault cares for about 125 hens. This year she has Rhode Island Reds but she plans to rotate this breed with Leghorns or some other light feathered egg-producing breed. Since eggs and birds are sold locally, a few at a time, she is able, by rotating the breeds, to pick out the birds to be sold without difficulty, and does not have to keep the two flocks separately.

The Perreaults have an additional 90 acre woodlot from which they cut pulp, lumber and firewood.

A five acre potato patch is the only cash crop on the farm. Most potatoes are sold locally or for seed in the spring.

The Perreault family can trace its history for more than 100 years.

Roy's grandfather came from France and set himself up in the trading business — providing transportation and a general trading depot. He married a neighbouring colleen and the family history is now sprinkled with names such as O'Sullivan, O'Sloan and Flanigan. Needless to say the settlement is mostly Irish. Mr. Perreault confesses that he is more Irish than French and that he cannot speak a word of French.

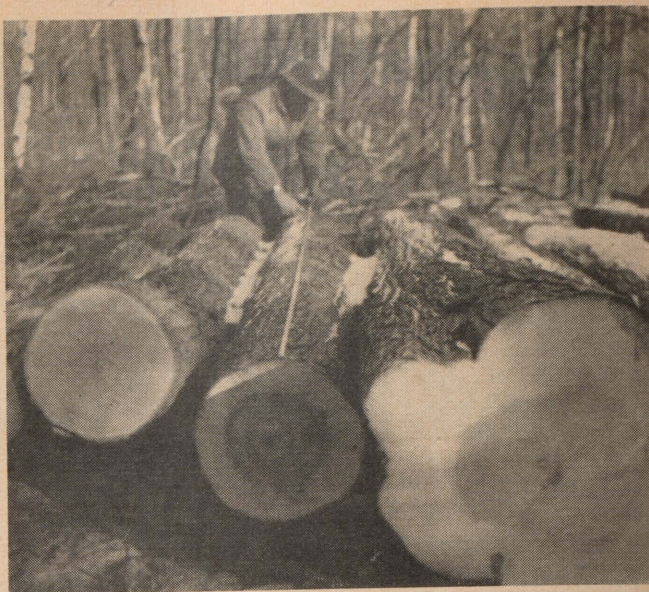
The Perreaults are community leaders. Mr. Perreault is leader for the community 4-H Club and a staunch supporter of agricultural societies. Mrs. Perreault coached the Sheenboro Shamrocks who last year won the County 4-H square-dancing competition.



Above: Roy Jr. with Indian arrowhead found by river at back of farm.

Right: the champion Sheenboro Shamrocks square dance team trained by Mrs. Perreault. As can be seen from picture, the team represents Sheenboro 4-H Club.





To estimate the volume of board feet in a log the length to the nearest foot (plus 4 to 6 inches trim) and the top diameter inside bark to the nearest inch must be measured (See Table II for board foot contents).

What's in a Log Rule?

"Why not the Doyle log rule?" inquires the log buyer
 "Why not the Roy?" queries the woodlot owner.

by Prof. A. R. C. JONES



THE system of measuring logs based on their board foot content does not give full value for the wood present. This is characteristic of any log rule, and as long as the board foot is used to estimate the volume of rectangular boards in round sawlogs this will be so.

A log rule is a table giving an estimate of the number of boards, one inch in thickness, that can be sawn from a log. Thus board measure expressed for any log is an "educated guess" as to the amount of lumber that may be sawn out of this log on the basis of the rule being used and the experience of the user who is applying it. To produce one-inch boards, the loss in sawdust due to the saw cut called "kerf", and the slabs and edgings on the outside of the log which cannot be made into boards due to bark and shape, must be estimated and deducted. The resulting estimate is the expected lumber recovery that can be made from the log, *not* the actual wood volume.

The principal requirements in the preparation of a log rule are that it must be consistent for different lengths and sizes and must

give values that can be sawn out. A glance at Table I below will give an idea in many cases of how wide of the mark these estimates of board foot content can be, when compared with the actual output of lumber from these same logs

TABLE I

Board Foot Log Rules applied to the same run of 16' logs¹

No. of Logs	Top Average Diameters inside bark	Old Quebec	Roy	Doyle	New Ontario	New Brunswick	Actual Mill Output ₂
84	4.23	672	672	42	420	756	924
99	5.29	1,188	1,287	99	990	1,386	1,683
99	6.28	1,584	1,980	396	1,683	1,980	2,376
97	7.22	2,328	2,813	873	2,425	3,007	3,104
66	8.22	2,112	2,574	1,056	2,244	2,640	2,706
44	9.14	1,980	2,244	1,100	1,980	2,112	2,288
28	10.19	1,652	1,820	1,008	1,596	1,792	1,792
17	11.15	1,139	1,360	888	1,207	1,360	1,326
8	12.31	640	776	512	688	768	752
4	13.00	400	460	324	412	448	444
1	14.40	120	135	100	121	130	129
2	15.35	266	314	242	282	300	298
Total Bd. Ft.		14,081	16,435	6,585	14,048	16,679	17,822
Per cent of Mill Output		79	92	37	79	94	100

¹Table prepared by R. G. Belcher, Canadian International Paper Company, Montreal.

²No. of bd. ft. shown under actual mill output is the amount of lumber obtained in the mill sawing these same logs.

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at an efficient sawmill.

However, before judging too harshly the various rules shown, the history behind them should be mentioned. Most of the log rules now in existence were based on milling practices which prevailed at the turn of the century (with the exception of the Ontario and the Roy Log Rules). Fifty years

ago only large logs were cut and the majority of these tables were designed for the measurement of such material at the expense of smaller logs. The Doyle Rule is an extreme example. A log must be 28 inches in diameter at its top end before this rule accurately estimates the boards that can be sawn out; for small logs it is

ridiculously low.

In Quebec, the two most commonly used rules are the Old Quebec and the more recent Roy. The last is the official rule used by the Government. The Roy Rule has been constructed from a mathematical formula and is one of the best log rules from the point-of-view of buyer and seller.

TABLE II. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC — ROY LOG RULE

Top diameter inside bark (D) ¹	Length in Feet (L) ³								
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Contents in Feet Board Measure ²									
5	6	7	8	9	10	10	11	12	13
6	10	11	13	14	15	16	18	19	20
7	14	16	18	20	22	23	25	27	29
8	20	22	25	27	29	32	34	37	39
9	26	29	32	35	38	42	45	48	51
10	32	36	41	45	49	53	57	61	65
11	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
12	48	54	61	67	73	79	85	91	97
13	58	65	72	79	86	94	101	108	115
14	68	76	85	93	101	110	118	127	135
15	78	88	98	108	118	127	137	147	157
16	90	101	113	124	135	146	158	169	180
17	102	115	128	141	154	166	179	192	205
18	116	130	145	159	173	188	202	217	231
19	130	146	162	178	194	211	227	243	259
20	144	162	181	199	217	235	253	271	289

1. When measuring diameters, fractions less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch are to be disregarded. Diameter measurement is always taken inside the bark.
2. Volume of logs of 8 feet to 18 feet inclusive is established by the small end diameter only.
3. Logs more than 20 feet in length are measured in solid cubic feet.

To Scale Logs

In order to "scale" (i.e. measure up) logs to find their volume in board feet using the Roy Rule at least two measurements must be taken.

- (1) The length of the log in feet (L) (allowing an additional 4 to 6 inches for trimming).
- (2) The diameter of the top or small end of the cut face inside the bark inches (D) (see illustration).

If the log is round in cross-section one top end diameter is sufficient; if not, the top diameter should be the average of two measurements taken at right angles. Then, by using D and L as points of reference in Table II, a board foot content Roy Rule can be obtained.

Defects

All log rules estimate the board

(Continued on page 15)

Lower Costs By Saving Manure

MANURE — the farm's by-product — is valuable, and should be treated as such. Wasting or selling it is equivalent to selling part of the farm. It should be protected and used wisely.

Soil Conditioner

Manure plays several roles as a soil conditioner.

1. Manure promotes granulation of soils. Organic matter as humus is required for the granulation of clay soils.

2. Organic matter retains moisture. The effect is better in lighter soils than heavy ones.

3. When the organic matter produces granulation it also reduces soil erosion.

4. Organic matter in manure helps raise the temperature of the soil.

5. Micro-organisms in the soil require organic matter to feed on.

These organisms are necessary for plant growth.

Types of Organic Matter

There are several sources of organic matter. All animal and poultry manure which may be classified as either fresh or rotted, contributes to the organic content of the soil. Green manures, such as special crops, may be ploughed back in. Pasture crops and crop rotations also contribute to soil organic matter. Composts and peat are other sources.

Preserving Manure

There are several ways of preserving manure and its beneficial effects. The idea is to cut down as many losses as possible. Losses in value are in the mineral (nitrogen, phosphorus and potash) and organic content.

Spreading — Possibly the oldest rule was to spread the fresh manure on the field daily. This is not always possible due to snow and wet fields in the spring. This then brings up the next method of preserving.

Manure shed — Losses occur mostly due to leaching by water. A manure shed which will prevent leaching, does not have to be an elaborate structure. The important thing is to keep rain and snow off the manure by a lean-to roof along

by John ELLIOTT
Agricultural Fieldman

the side of the barn. A cement floor in the shed will also reduce losses. It is important that manure be packed to avoid heating.

Exposed manure — In cases where manure is exposed or piled out in the field it should be done in a specific way. A pile should be made about 6 feet deep. This enables the manure to pack itself. The sides should be straight to avoid shedding rain. The top should be flat or slightly dished in. The idea is to create moistness so that the ammonia will dissolve in the water and be saved. Piling in this manner means double handling.

Save the Liquid

A good portion of the value of the manure is in the liquid form (urine). It is therefore important that sufficient bedding be used to absorb the liquid. If sawdust or shavings are used, those from hardwoods are best as they decompose faster. Stable phosphate combines with the ammonia to "lock" it up in such a way as it will not escape but will become available to plants once in the soil. Superphosphate also adds phosphorus to the manure. As manure is always deficient in phosphorus, adding superphosphate makes a more complete fertilizer. Furthermore phosphorus is one of the most critical elements in the soil. Stable phosphorus also cuts down the odour. It is recommended that 2-2½ lbs. per animal per day be used.

It is practically impossible to preserve manure perfectly but quite possible to reduce spoilage. The methods described are simple and cost nothing except for the stable phosphate which in any event is money well spent as the superphosphate provides needed phosphorus.

If handled the right way, manure still plays the greatest role in farm fertility. Artificial fertilizers are important, particularly to the fields that do not receive manure very often. They act as valuable and needed supplements to farm manures. However, they are expensive. The farmer who seeks to lower costs will make the best



possible use of his own farm fertilizer manure.

Publications available on soil fertility:

- Fertilizers for Various Crops, Can. Dept. Agr., Pub. 870
- Lime and Other Soil Amendments, Can. Dept. Agr., Pub. 869
- Manures and Composts, Can. Dept. Agr., Pub. 868
- Recommendations of the Quebec Fertilizer Board for 1960.

Farm Forum Topics

Nov. 21 THE COST OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION

With a decreasing farm population, college training for rural sons is more important. Is the high cost of college prohibiting formal education of rural people? Are guidance services in rural schools adequate?

Nov. 28 FOURTH NIGHT BROADCAST

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Hear over CBC stations Monday nights at 8:30.

WEATHERMAN

(Continued from page 5)

tures dried up. It became more serious as the month progressed as wells lowered and ponds began to dry up. Fruit growers were faced with the problem of insufficient water to spray their orchards. Besides this, one of the highest grasshopper populations in years began to swarm through the area.

Rainfall continued light with a few scattered showers until late in the month when the tropical storm Brenda moved up the coast and gave some heavy rain in the Eastern Townships, around Montreal and in parts of the Chateauguay Valley.

During July some very heavy showers occurred in the Eastern

Townships with several stations recording 1" — 3" above normal for the month. Another series of these heavy showers passed just to the north of the Ottawa Valley.

Temperatures were cool in early July and this trend continued as the monthly readings averaged slightly below normal. The highest temperatures were recorded in the middle and at the end of the month.

These high temperatures did not continue into August as the first week was quite cool with some thermometers reading in the low forties on the morning of the 8th. The first frost was recorded simultaneously at several points in the Eastern Townships on the morning of August 25th. However, monthly temperatures did average slightly above normal with the hot weather lasting through the last two weeks of the month.

The entire area of Southern Que-

bec had well below average rainfall during August. There were a few scattered showers on the first of the month and then there was about one light shower per week. Most of the rain during the month fell during the last ten days of August.

Drought and near-drought conditions prevailed in many areas, notably in the Ottawa and Chateauguay valleys and some areas of the Eastern Townships as 8 stations each recorded less than one inch of rainfall during the month. The normal amounts are in the order of 3". Fortunately, most crops fared well and yields were, on the average, good, the reason for this being that the rain showers occurred just at the critical stages in the life of the crops when they most needed moisture. Those which did not fare so well were pastures, silage corn and early apples.

MONTHLY RAINFALL, SUMMER 1960

	May		June		July		August		Totals	
	1960	10-yr. Av.	1960	10-yr. Av.	1960	10-yr. Av.	1960	10-yr. Av.	1960	10-yr. Av.
Shawville.....	1.79	2.58	2.62	3.18	3.20	3.31	0.47	2.59	8.08	11.66
L'Assomption.....	2.99	3.54	3.00	3.52	3.37	3.63	2.35	3.37	11.69	19.06
Macdonald College.....	2.06	2.94	2.69	3.17	2.86	3.42	1.30	3.03	8.91	12.56
Huntingdon*.....	2.94	3.38	2.00	3.28	0.91	3.61	1.01	3.30	6.86	13.57
Philipsburg.....	1.64	3.15	3.06	4.18	2.34	3.60	2.09	3.39	9.13	14.32
Lennoxville.....	4.49	3.07	5.11	4.03	4.96	4.14	1.66	4.27	16.22	15.57
Thetford Mines.....	3.26	3.69	6.39	4.73	3.71	4.00	1.82	4.59	15.18	17.01

*Huntingdon average is for 6 years only.

Dr. T. M. Stevenson Joins Hogg & Lytle as Technical Adviser



Dr. Trueman M. Stevenson, former Associate Director of Program, Research Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, has joined Hogg & Lytle, seed merchants, as technical adviser, according to an announcement from Tib Szego, General Manager, Hogg & Lytle. Dr. Stevenson will assist the firm both

in evaluating and testing new varieties of plants for the North American market and in production problems in connection with improved varieties.

Dr. Stevenson has had a long and distinguished career in Canadian agriculture. Prior to his appointment as Associate Director of Program, from which he retired earlier this year, he served for more than 20 years as Chief of the Division of Forage Crops, Experimental Farm Service, Canada Department of Agriculture.

For a period Dr. Stevenson was on loan to the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization while engaged in grassland work in Turkey. He has had wide experience in the field of general agronomy and in research, particularly as it relates to forage crops. He served as Chairman of the Ontario Corn Committee for 18 years.

A native of Nova Scotia, Dr. Stevenson grew up on a dairy farm. He graduated in Agriculture

from the University of Saskatchewan and received his doctor's degree from the University of Minnesota. For several years prior to moving to Ottawa he held various agricultural posts in Saskatchewan.

* * *

Statistics reveal that the place that should be the safest spot in the world is the most dangerous as far as accidents are concerned. More serious injuries are sustained in home accidents than anywhere else. Accidental deaths in the home are second only to traffic deaths.

* * *

Sleepless nights always seem endless and the more the victim worries about getting to sleep, the more wakeful he becomes. A light snack and a glass of warm milk may prove helpful in inducing sleep. It is unwise to take sleeping pills or drugs unless the doctor prescribes them.

CO-OPERATIVES A MIDDLE WAY

DELEGATES to the World Conference on Adult Education, sponsored by UNESCO, were reminded that there exists a middle way between socialism and capitalism.

"It is not an either-or-proposition", Dr. A. F. Laidlaw, Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada said at the gathering at McGill University in Montreal on August 24.

"Canada like several other countries stands as an example of the mixed economy in which public ownership, co-operative ownership and capitalism are separate sectors that together make the total economic system of the country.

"As a co-operator I should like to remind the people all over the world that they have in the co-operative movement a third form of ownership as an alternative to socialism or capitalism."

Dr. Laidlaw pointed out to delegates the importance of education in the basic economic needs of life, especially consumer education.

"I wish to emphasize the great and universal need for education in the economics of distribution, consumer goods, price spreads, money and credit, the cost involved in marketing, housing and insurance, the inefficiencies and profits involved in modern business, and a hundred other topics that might be listed under the title of economics for everyman."

With widespread poverty in the world, education in economic problems had a "primary claim on the attention and the services of adult educators."

Such education was needed not only in underdeveloped regions. "Some of the most illiterate and exploited consumers, for example, in the world today are in countries like Canada and the U.S.A., and if you wish proof of this you have only to look at the drug business in our own country and the profits made in the small loans business."

— *Co-op Commentary*

* * *

Almost one of every ten freight cars loaded in Canada carries pulp, paper, or pulpwood. The annual transportation bill of the industry is \$250 million.

NEW APPOINTMENT FOR

Mr. Sydney B. Williams

Sydney B. Williams, 48, has been appointed Director-General, Production and Marketing Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Williams has been Director of Administration for the department since December 1, 1959.

He received his early education in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, later attending Montreal High School. He obtained his B.S.A. degree from McGill University in 1934 and his M.Sc. in 1936, specializing in animal nutrition.

His post-graduate work was financed by a bursary from the National Research Council through the animal husbandry department of Macdonald College.

Mr. Williams was a research officer with the animal husbandry division at Ottawa from 1935 until 1952, when he was named Superintendent of the Nappan, N.S., Experimental Farm. He was made Director of Administration for the Research Branch in February, 1959, and took over administration for the entire department later in the year.

He was appointed a member of the three-man Agricultural Stabilization Board in May of this year.

During World War II, he served with the RCA, gaining the rank of captain and being mentioned in despatches. In addition, he was made Knight Officer of the Order of Orange Nassau with Swords by The Netherlands Government.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Canadian Society of Animal Production, the Agricultural Institute of Canada and the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada.

ALVIN HAMILTON Minister of Agriculture

The new minister of agriculture, Alvin Hamilton, was born at Kenora, Ont., in 1912 and was educated in Saskatchewan. He was elected M.P. for Qu'Appelle in 1957, after almost a decade in provincial politics as organizer and party leader.

He has held the portfolio of Northern Affairs and National Resources since August 22, 1957.

Mr. Hamilton graduated from

University of Saskatchewan in 1937 with a B.A. degree, to which he added honors in history and economics and a Certificate of Education the following year. During World War II he served with the RCAF in Canada and overseas as flight lieutenant and navigator. He taught for a while at Nutana Collegiate in Saskatoon.

Mr. Hamilton and his wife, the former Beulah Major, live at Manitick with their two sons Robert Alexander and William Alvin.

FILMS OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

THE DECISION

16mm Black & White
Running Time: 30 minutes

Produced by the National Film Board of Canada for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

A dramatic exposition of a conflict that is becoming increasingly evident on the Canadian rural scene. Under the pressures of rising prices, competitive markets, higher production costs, more and more farmers are being forced to abandon their traditional view of farming as a way of life for one that places it on the level of business. In **THE DECISION** we see how a father and son — the father holding to old ways, the son to new — resolve differences in such a way as to enable them to keep abreast of advancements in agriculture.

HONEY BEES AND POLLINATION

16mm Color — Sound
Running Time: 30 minutes

Produced by the National Film Board of Canada for the Canada Department of Agriculture,

A color film showing the relationship between the activity of bees and the fertility of field and orchard crops. Much of the film is in close-up so that the process of cross-pollination of flowers by bees can be clearly observed. The life of the hive is similarly illustrated, including the peculiar dance by which a successful bee tells the others where its source of honey is located. The film warns that indiscriminate use of chemical sprays may destroy bees with consequent loss of fertility in crops.

FARMERS IN THE NEWS...

QUEBEC ENGLISH FARMERS MEET

Mr. Cyril Dahms, Huntingdon, was re-elected president of the Quebec Farmers' Association at its recent annual meeting. The meeting, held at Ormstown, asked that the 25¢ subsidy on manufacturing milk be continued. Delegates also asked the QFA to request the Canadian Federation of Agriculture to press for further standardization of machinery. They pointed out that it is practically impossible to obtain some machinery parts now, and that with the rapid obsolescence of machinery, the situation may soon worsen. Local farm groups are advised, according to Mr. Dahms, to write to the presidents of machinery companies concerned whenever dealers fail to give adequate service.

Delegates also asked the QFA to again approach provincial authorities to have operators of public livestock auctions (community sales barns) bonded for the financial protection of farmers. They also requested sanitary inspection of sales premises and health inspection by qualified veterinarians, of all livestock sold through such sales.

Mr. Lawson Corrigan, Shawville, was re-elected vice-president of the QFA and Wells Bishop, Sawyer-ville, is past-president. Mr. Keith Bradley, agronome, Brome Co., will represent views of the Quebec Department of Agriculture to QFA and Coopérative Fédérée has been asked to appoint a Director to QFA to maintain liaison with agricultural co-ops.

Officers for Quebec Farm Radio Forum for the coming year are Ernest McAulay, Bishopton, president, Donald Hastings, Sutton, past-president and Rudy Dallenbach, Knowlton, vice-president.

The annual meeting unanimously supported a proposal for a membership drive in November and December. "With our present production and market situation", stated Mr. Dahms, "farmers need a strong organization more than ever before."

Mr. Glen Brown, MLA. Brome Co., expressed his pleasure at being present at the meeting. He stated that the present provincial

(Continued on page 14)

MORGAN ARBORETUM DOOMED?

Following rumours that it is planned to run an eight-lane highway, complete with traffic circle, through the Arboretum, local farm groups as well as the Quebec Women's Institutes and the Quebec Farmers' Association made representations to the provincial cabinet to preserve the Arboretum. Morgan Arboretum contains the only complete collection of Canadian forest trees in Canada, is the only centre for research on woodlot management. Macdonald College is the only agricultural college with woodlot teaching and research facilities. The highway proposal would ruin the Arboretum which has been completely initiated and financed by private persons and companies interested in proper use of this natural resource.



Part of assembly at Annual Meeting of Farm Forums.

French Farm Union Asks Continued Supports, more Credit, Licensing of Farmers.

FOLLOWING are a few of the resolutions adopted at the general annual meeting of the Catholic Farmer's Union which speaks for about 45,000 French speaking farmers in the Province.

1) That the price support on butter be maintained at 64¢ per lb. at producer level by direct purchase method.

2) That a 10¢ per lb. consumer subsidy be placed on butter to encourage increased consumption.

3) That federal authorities establish a support price on Quebec cheese at the same level as that for Ontario cheese.

4) That a support price of 11¢ per lb. be placed on roller process

skim milk powder.

5) That the provincial government be asked to adopt federal standards for the definition of quality and composition of dairy products and that it authorize federal dairy inspectors to act in the name of the Province.

6) That the U.C.C. cease asking that butter substitutes be kept out of the Province if: a) the government will provide adequate measures against adulteration of dairy products, b) the government will require printing of the complete analysis of substitutes on the package, c) the government will

(Continued on page 14)

FRENCH FARM

(Continued from page 13)

effectively prevent all imitation of dairy products as to colour, package, and designation.

7) That the federal government apply the price stabilization law for agricultural products in the following manner: (a) In general, agricultural prices should be maintained by direct purchase by government (b) Support prices should not be maintained at such levels as to create unmanageable surpluses (c) So as to avoid disorganization of agricultural production (d) Subsidy payments or direct purchase and subsidy payments should be used only after consultation with producers.

8) That the U.C.C. request provincial authorities to increase the maximum loan available through the Provincial Farm Credit Bureau to \$15,000.

9) That the provincial government be asked to continue grants on chemical fertilizers.

10) That the provincial government legislate to provide that each animal bought at public auction for breeding purposes must be kept in quarantine by a veterinary of the Animal Health Service.

11) That the annual meeting request the U.C.C. to study the possibility of making agriculture a closed profession in order that only bona fide farmers would have the right to market products.

12) That the annual meeting request the U.C.C. to prepare legislation providing for official recognition of professional farm organization and conferring on it power to proceed with the registration of farmers, power to give licence or production permits, power to collect professional organization fees.

13) That the provincial government put at the disposition of any group of farmers making the re-



Members of the Executive of Catholic Farmers' Union of the Province of Quebec. Seated, from left to right: Marcel Dubuc, J. B. Lemoine, President, elected for a seventh term in 1960; Lionel Sorel, P. E. Bolté; standing, from left to right: François Nadeau, Louis-Philippe Poulin, Aristide Pelland, Joseph Bouchard, Gilbert Fillion.



quest the services of an agronome whose salary will be paid 75% by the government, 25% by farmers.

14) That the provincial government be asked to modify the law respecting expropriation and procedure for expropriation to provide for a maximum delay of one year in which to reach an agreement and that, before the end of this delay, the expropriating party be required to submit the case to a tribunal or competent authority if it is impossible to reach an amiable agreement.

* * *

Don't let the Grade A premium of \$3 fool you into thinking that's the only advantage of a Grade A. It's worth more than that. Lately, the price differential will return to a producer of Grade A hogs \$4.50 more than a Grade B carcass of

equal weight and \$7.50 more than a Grade C carcass.

QUEBEC ENGLISH

(Continued from page 13)

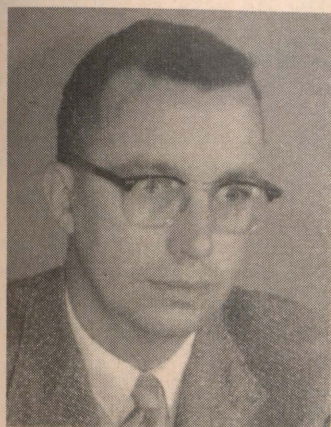
government would appreciate farm opinion on new legislation and that it would also like to know farm problems. Mr. Brown also stated that Hon. Alcide Courcy had asked him to maintain contact with English speaking farmers in the Province, and that he would welcome all delegations and submissions by organized farmers. More than 125 farmers participated in the meeting. Brome County farm forums chartered a bus for the day. Following the business meeting delegates toured three nearby farms under the guidance of Mr. Leon Beaudin, agronome for Huntingdon Co.



Left: Keith Bradley, Agronome, Brome County; Ernest MacAulay, President, Quebec Farm Radio Forum, Bishopton; Glen Brown, M.L.A. Brome County; Cyril Dahms, President, Quebec Farmers' Association, Huntingdon; Miller Gibson, Director, Q.F.A., Rupert; Lawson Corrigan, Vice-President, Q.F.A., Shawville; James Kirby, Director, Q.F.A., St. Hermas.

The College Page

Prof. Lewis E. Lloyd Appointed Chairman of Animal Science



Dr. Lewis E. Lloyd has been appointed chairman of the Department of Animal Science of Macdonald College by McGill University. The Department of Animal Science includes the disciplines of Nutrition, Animal Husbandry, Poultry Husbandry and Animal Pathology.

OBSERVATIONS

(Continued from page 3)

farm wife being told by the hunter who had just shot over her head to "Get the H... out of my way (her woodlot) or I'll lower my gun next time." Yes sir! This is the kind of public relations which will long be remembered.

A friend of ours, Mr. Otto Bulow, suggests Canada would be well advised to do as in Denmark. There all hunters must buy a licence, then rent hunting rights from the farmer on whose farm they wish to hunt. The Danes accept that all wildlife on a farm is the property of the farmer and that he should be paid for it. This has had two results. Farmers feed the game in the wintertime and keep their farms stocked with game (with the help of government which uses a part of the licence fee to pay for same) thus assuring a plentiful supply of game and happy hunting. Hunters respect property. Farmers have only to phone police to have unauthorized persons removed from their property, and in jig time. It works well there; why not here?

Dr. Lloyd is a native of St. Lin, County of L'Assomption. He attended the New Glasgow Intermediate School and completed his high school at Lachute. After completing two years of his B.Sc. Prof. Lloyd joined the Canadian Army in which he served from 1943-46. Following his discharge, he returned to Macdonald and completed his B. Sc. in 1948.

Prof. Lloyd received his Ph.D. (in Nutrition) from McGill in 1952. He was a research associate at Cornell from 1952-53 when he returned to Macdonald as assistant and then associate professor. In 1958-59 Dr. Lloyd studied rumen microbiology on an Underwood Research Fellowship at Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, Scotland. Prof. Lloyd is fluently bilingual.

A resident of Baie d'Urfé, P.Q., Dr. Lloyd is married to Pauline Sharp, B.Sc. (Home Ec.), 1948. They have two boys and a girl.

* * *

WHAT'S IN

(Continued from page 9)

foot content of straight, sound logs. Unfortunately, it is not always that such logs occur in our woodlots. The majority contain some defect, such as sweep, shake, loose knots, butt rot, to mention a few. These defects interfere with the boards that could be sawn from the log and hence an allowance must be deducted from the "gross" estimate used for straight, sound logs. This involves deductions based on a percentage basis for such defects as sweep or crook; calculation of the number of board feet affected from the visible defects showing on the end of the log for shake or centre rot, from rules-of-thumb based on experience. All have their usefulness and the Provincial Scaling Manual outlines in some detail how these deductions should be made. Each province has its own scaling manual and defects are deducted differently depending on the log rule in

PROF. HAMILTON CONSULTANT TO ABERDEEN ANGUS ASSOC.

Prof. Hamilton has been appointed secretary-treasurer and consultant to the Quebec Aberdeen Angus Association. Prof. Hamilton is well known in livestock circles in the Province for his work as Chairman of the Department of Animal Husbandry. He retired this year but is continuing his association with Macdonald College on a post-retirement basis.

use and the provincial practice. The Quebec provincial scaling manual (in French and English) can be obtained on request from The Chief Scaler, Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec.

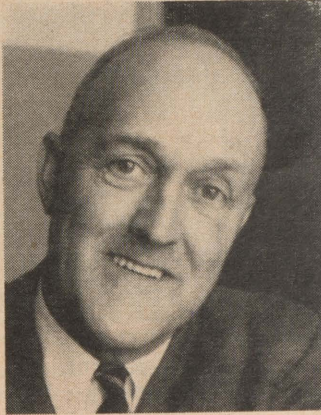
Which Rule to use?

Obviously any individual selling logs should ensure that the rule be used that will give him the highest value for his wood. On the other hand, a buyer will want to buy, and usually specifies, that the log rule be used that will give him a fair scale. The Roy Rule is generally recognized as the fairest measure for both buyer and seller. The use of a log rule and the measurement of sawlogs is required by law in all provinces, but buyers and sellers of sawlogs are free to specify in their contracts the unit of measure and the log rule of their choice. Now-a-days, due to the confusion and frequently the hard feeling surrounding the correct use and application of the various log rules, much of the wood cut in the Province of Quebec is being measured by the cubic foot. Use of this unit gives a more equitable measure to both buyer and seller of the actual wood present, but in the case of large sawlogs with invisible centre rot or other defect, the buyer is often purchasing material that he can never market.

A shift to purchasing wood by weight, recently begun, might settle many of these arguments between seller and buyer. To date only pulpwood is being purchased by these methods, but sawlogs may soon follow.

Old Families of Stanbridge East

by Clifford RHICARD
Stanbridge East



THE village of Stanbridge East was settled in 1797 when Nathan Andrews from Rhode Island and Caleb Tree from Massachusetts became the first pioneers in the area. The site selected by them is now a flourishing village on the bank of the Pike River, and some of the best agricultural land in the Eastern Townships surrounds it. In 1808 a tannery was built by Ebenezer Martin, and two years later Ebenezer Hart opened a store.

In 1820 John Baker from Barre, Vermont, whose descendents still live in the area, built the first wool carding and cloth dressing establishment in the region. J. C. Baker was better known as Penny Baker because money seemed to stick to him. He had one son, Jack, and a daughter who married Colonel Gilmore. They had four children, one of whom was Arthur. He married Christine Snyder, a nurse from Ontario. They had one son, Arthur, who is now a professional actor somewhere in the States. A daughter, Corine, married Gordon Hulberd of Bedford. Another daughter, Dora, married George Walsh. He kept store in Stanbridge East for a while — in the big store that still bears his name. They had two daughters, Anna and Dorothy.

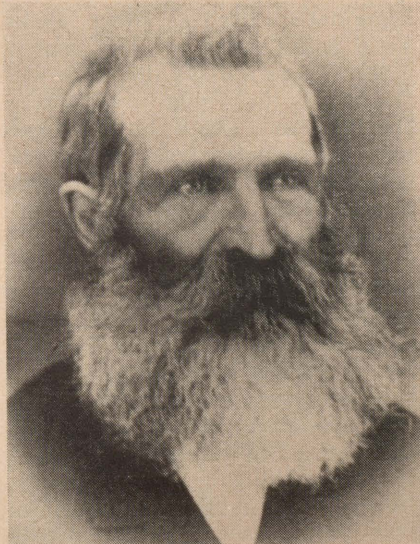
One of the early settlers was Oscar Anderson. He bought one of the oldest brick houses in town which has been everything from a hotel to a Methodist Parsonage. It was known for years as Anderson's Corner. The house is now occupied by an Englishman by name of Allum.

One time many years ago a man had dinner at my grandfather's home. After dinner he hitched up his horse and drove down to the village. Then he drove to the river to water his horse. The river was deep at that spot. The horse slipped and pulled the wagon and man into the water. The man drowned. The villagers went out in boats with fish poles to try to find him and it was Oscar Anderson who finally hooked on to him.

Another early family around Stanbridge East were the Boom-hours. They are still as numerous as flies around a molasses barrel. I just want to tell a story about one of them, the late Riley Boom-hour. He was a witness in a court case in Sweetsburg. After giving his testimony the opposing lawyer

tried to discredit what he said by saying Riley was just a horse jockey. Riley responded by saying that he had been out to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and the warden there had told him that he had two lawyers in prison but no horse jockeys.

Another early family were the Gages and there are quite a few of them still left around Stanbridge. One branch of the family has run out. The last one was "Than". He was noted for his tall stories. He had white hair but dyed his moustache coal black. A traveller asked him in the store one day how come his hair was white and his moustache was black. "I'll tell you, young feller", he said, "My moustache is 30 years younger than my hair". He was quite a hunter and he had an old shot gun that he bragged never went off without killing a fox. His house burned



Mr. Rhicard's grandfather, Samuel Rhicard. Picture taken in 1884.

while the gun was hanging on the wall. During the fire the gun went off. He knew which way this gun was pointed so the next day he went down in the field and sure enough there was a dead fox.

Another old settler was Mr. Harris. He used to tell my grandfather: "You know Sam, we are some of the old stock." So he acquired the nickname of "Old Stock Harris".

Another old character was Ez Osborne. He couldn't read or write, but whenever he would go into anyone's house he would test the floor gingerly. Asked why he did that he would show you a paper. On this paper was written "This darned old fool thinks he weighs 2 tons".

Another early family were the Palmers. Lyman Palmer had 2 sons, Hobart and Emmet, by his first wife — one daughter by his second wife. The second wife was my aunt. He also was quite a trader. My great Uncle Peter had got the best of him a few times so Lyman got hold of a horse that was something of a counterfeit. He traded this with Uncle Peter — after Uncle Peter got home he found out what ailed the horse. He returned the next day and told Lyman he would have to trade back because his wife was so lonesome for the other horse that she couldn't sleep all night. "Oh", said Lyman, "I guess she'll get over it."

There was another family by the name of Ross. They lived at one time in the log cabin now occupied by my son John. Henry Ross lost a leg working in Erastus Chandler's saw mill which was located on the North branch. He had a son, Sherman, who was a telegraph operator in the station at Farnham. It was said he could send a message with his left hand and take down a message with his right hand at the same time. When old Mr. Ross lived in the log cabin he had the minister, Mr. Constantine, come up and consecrate a big rock as he used to climb up on that rock to meditate and pray.

No history of Stanbridge East would be complete without mentioning the Corey boys, Moses and Benjamin. They were twins. Benjamin died quite young, he wasn't more than 70, but Moses lived to be about 102. They owned the farm just north of the village which was known as the Stone House Farm.

The Country Lane

MOTH AFLAME

I am a moth
And you a Flame,
Or I aflame,
And you the moth!

I am a nothing
In the night.
You are a
Ravenous greatlight!

I am a tiny
Spark that clings,
You are the
Terrible swift wings!

Alas! the wings,
So swift in flight,
Have lost the skill
To fly aright.

And Oh! the flame,
'Neath beating wings,
Scarce to the Candle's
Apex clings!

The spiral tightens,
More intense —
How sharp the throes
Of abstinence!

We touch and thrill
And outward fling.
Oh, guttering flame!
Oh, flaming wing!

Unless both fire
And wind abate,
How can the moth
And candle mate?

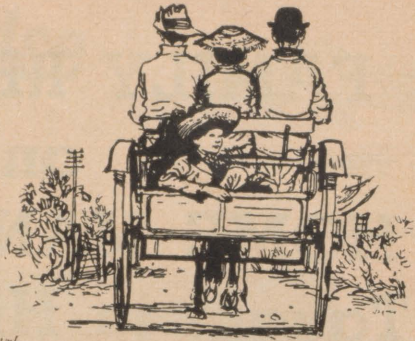
Unless the flame
Consume the moth?
Unless the moth
Beat out the flame?

G. P. Hawke, Farnham, P.Q.

IDOLS

True idols are not shapes of gold
On polished shafts of stone.
True idols are not made with hands.
True idols ever rest upon
More solid pedestals.
True idols rise unbidden from
The little minds of Man.

G. P. Hawke, Farnham, P.Q.



CITY DWELLER

The hurly burly of the town
Must never drown my soul;
The pace, the rushing up and down
Must never take its toll!

What antidote is there to find
Within the city walls,
Those barriers to freedom's mind,
As routine duty calls?

It is a matter all of time,
Of leisure and of thought;
A touch of loveliness sublime
In doing what we ought!

Take time to watch a sunset glow;
Return a child's sweet smile;
Admire tulips in a row;
For friendship spare a while.

Perhaps the pigeons in the square
Will know your kindly way,
Or neighbour's dog your joy may share.
Take time to think, — and pray.

Olive Sanborn Rubens
Montreal

* * *

"What you have inherited from your fathers, learn
over again for yourselves or it will not be yours."

Goethe

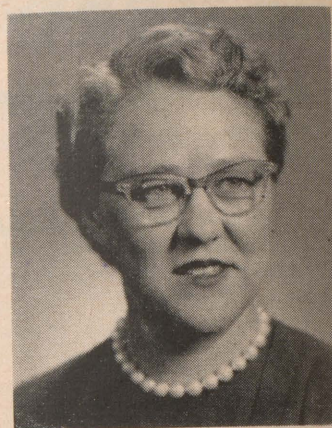
* * *

The Physicist, the Sociologist and the Geneticist entered the shack. At last they had reached the end of their quest. Now they would see the child, the first live human birth since the end of World War III. The mother sat beside the cradle. The wise men advanced and bent low examining the babe carefully. Here was the answer. From this tiny child they could tell whether the human race might be saved. Finally, the Physicist asked what the name of the child was to be. Humbly the mother answered. 'We have called him Janus because he has two heads.'

George Byfleet

FAMILY RELATIONS and HOME MANAGEMENT Taught in High Schools

by Prof. F. I. HONEY
School of Household Science



If you have a daughter attending one of the Secondary Schools of the Protestant School System in Quebec, she is probably taking Home Economics. This course has been broadened recently to include the study of many aspects of homemaking. Miss Isabel Honey, Professor in the School of Household Science of Macdonald College, was a member of the committee responsible for changes in the Home Economics course of the Protestant School System. Miss Honey tells what changes were made and why they are considered necessary.

At right: Class of girls in Home Economics at Macdonald High School.



HAVE you thought about the changes in family life in the last decade and the implications of these changes for the High School Economics programme? Let us look at these changes for a moment.

Homes have not the stability in recent years that formerly was customary. Many families are moving now at frequent intervals. In a great number of cases both parents are working. This is particularly true in urban areas. Families are living in smaller quarters, in apartments and small houses. In most homes there is use of quickly prepared foods — packaged mixes, frozen foods and even of entire meals, as well as of canned goods. A great deal of the clothing is purchased ready-to-wear.

How should these recent trends in homemaking affect the curriculum in the High School? If our

main aim is to help the teenage girls develop into the kind of women we want in our homes as wives and mothers, women who will show maturity in family behaviour, then we must teach something beyond the skills of cooking and of clothing construction. These trends in homemaking show a need for a change in our values, that is, in our objectives in Home Economics.

Where both parents are working there is a greater need for teaching sharing in family life. This implies our having the girls see what their part in the family duties should be so that there will be free time for the family to share together. This, of course, leads us to recognize the fact that skills will still be taught. But there is much more to happy home life than the keeping of the perfect home. Adolescents in their task of

growing up, of establishing independence, are frequently a puzzle to themselves as well as to their affectionate families. Any programme that will help in some slight way to solve this puzzle is worthwhile. So the inclusion in any curriculum of a topic such as "Living in the Family" showing what the family does for young people and what young people can do for the family needs no defence.

One of the great causes of unhappiness in homes, social workers tell us, is poor management of time and money. Therefore, even at the expense of cutting out some of the desirable skills, this topic should not be neglected. Adolescents can be helped to be time and money wise in their daily living.

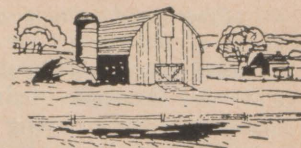
Much of the work in clothing should deal with buying the fami-

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The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



OFFICE HAPPENINGS

EDUCATION CONVENORS:

We are apparently too late with our survey to make the new edition of UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE AWARDS. Nevertheless we would suggest you contact your local School Boards to see that a copy is in every school. They may be obtained from The Queen's Printer, Ottawa — price \$2.00. Many bursaries and scholarships are unclaimed every year because the high school students do not know of them.

BRANCH TREASURERS:

Please note that money for Shell-Out and for UNICEF Christmas cards goes not to the Toronto address, but to 1445 Crescent Street, Montreal 25, Que., the same as last year.

The Hallowe'en literature arrived too late for many meetings. We have asked that it be sent in September in the future.

A WI member would like a WI pen friend in each province: Address Mrs. Frank Stone Sr., R.R.2, Simcoe, Ont.

Convenor: Agriculture Mrs. G. A. David

I am reminded of the words from our FWIC Convenor of Agriculture, Mrs. Floyd, "Conservation is still our theme". Although much has been accomplished in the field of Conservation, much is still to be done. Let us keep this phase of our work in front of us as we carry on through the coming year.

In the past our neighbourhood embraced the countryside within a radius of a few miles. That is no longer the case. The world is now our neighbourhood and we must think of conservation in international terms.

May I suggest that the branch convenors adopt a phase of conservation for study which is most interesting but which will best meet the needs of the particular communities.



Mrs. A. T. Dryden presenting prizes to Mrs. G. A. David for the winning entries of children she sponsored in the Mississquoi County Hobby Show. Prizes donated by Salada-Shirriff-Horsey Ltd.

A few divisions of Conservation are as follows:

1. Soil—

Half the people in the world are farmers, either living on large or small farms. The farmer produces the food and food is basic to life.

2. Water—

Conservation of water prevents floods, soil erosion and pollution of streams and lakes, (homes of the fish).

3. Forests—

Our forests are being depleted with perhaps not too much thought for the future, (re-forestation and care for the saplings).

4. Wildlife—

In search of food, furs, and sport, man is destroying wildlife. We need laws to protect wild life; more people to enforce the existing laws; and some educational programs to teach our people the proper use of wild life resources.

5. Minerals—

Conservation of the underground deposits is of importance in this machine age.

6. Human Resources—

(a) Research and Discoveries

in Medicine.

(b) Improvements in social and economic conditions have led to fair wages, better homes, shorter working hours, improved methods of sanitation, and prevention of child labour.

(c) Better educational facilities.

(d) 4H Clubs, with their four-fold purpose, do a great deal to develop our youth to prepare them to take their places in the world. Assistance to 4H Clubs is one of the finest and most worthwhile projects that any W.I. group can undertake.

(e) Safety programs — the teaching of safety in the home, farm, and on the highways.

(f) Conservation of human life as well as animal in the time of war.

I do hope that all branches that are not studying some aspect of Conservation, will delve into some research on one or more phases of Human Conservation.

There are numerous ways of presenting or introducing a study of a subject: for instance, the use

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FAMILY RELATIONS

(Continued from page 18)

ly's wardrobe. This should be practical; for example, points to be considered when buying a coat or a dress, as well as an attempt to learn what is a fair division of the clothing budget. Since budgets are such personal matters, the best way for a teacher to deal with this is to use the "case study" method. In this way there need be no mention of the wardrobe of any member of the class and discussion becomes more free. The new textiles should be studied as to their best use and care and how to get quality when buying them.

The new types of quickly prepared foods should be brought into the foods class so that the students may learn which are good and what are the advantages and disadvantages of using them.

For many years the emphasis in Home Economics from Grades VIII to XI has been on manipulative skills and mainly the skills necessary in food preparation and in clothing construction. In the revised curriculum much of the time is still spent in this way but there is more emphasis placed on management in these areas and a beginning has been made in introducing new topics on the aspects discussed in this article.

The following summary shows the time division in each grade as suggested in the course of study for 1960-61:

Grade	Foods and Nutrition	Clothing Construction	Other topics
VIII	20 hours	21 hours	17 hours
IX	20 hours	21 hours	19 hours
X	20 hours	21 hours	18 hours
XI	20 hours	23 hours	17 hours

As you can see the study of foods and food preparation and of clothing construction still takes a major portion of the time allotted. New areas of study have been introduced or have changed their grade position.

In the seventeen hours in Grade VIII allotted to other topics we find, a) "The Girl's Own Room" where arrangement and care are subtopics, b) "Child Care" in which the responsibilities and the code of behaviour of a baby sitter have been introduced, c) "Family Relations and Social Customs" which has living in the family, manners

in public places and entertaining as subtopics.

In Grade IX the other topics include Laundry, Kitchen Planning, Management in the Kitchen, Clothing Selection, and Good Design in Every day Articles. The last has been introduced to help the girls recognize well designed articles which have lasting beauty and which are not fads.

In Grade X the new topics introduced are Time Management and Money Management. Home Nursing still remains in this grade.

In Grade XI the topic "Clothing Selection" is studied further and the subject of "Home Furnishings" lays somewhat greater stress on good construction (that is, furnishings which will stand wear) and on design and colour than formerly.

The actual time allotted to Home Economics in the school curriculum is very limited. Are you parents helping your child make the most of her experience in this field? Do you know your child's teacher? Do you show enthusiasm for any home practice which she may be asked to carry out by her teacher or may want to carry out on her own because of experiences in her class in Home Economics? Do you show interest in any new ways or methods she may have learned?

In a few schools in the Province I understand there are groups of boys allowed to elect some classes in Home Economics. This number is very small so I have discussed the curriculum in the light of the

interests and needs of the adolescent girl. The time may come when we will want all our boys to have a share in the homemaking programme. At that time there will need to be more drastic revision. At present, the course is being tested for the first time in all grades.

In June of 1959 a number of members of the Women's Institutes were generous of their time and gave many helpful suggestions. If you have any suggestions why not send them to the editor of the Journal to be passed on to the Committee.

PROFILE:

MRS. J. OSSINGTON



SOME years ago after speaking at Convention I was stopped by two of our members as I crossed the Campus and was asked if I were Danish or Norwegian, so I think it would be a good idea to start by saying that I was born in the County of Glamorganshire, South Wales. I should like very much to add that I was born in the Twentieth Century but, alas, I crept in at the close of the Nineteenth. Although I was born in Wales, my parents were both of English descent but I was brought up and educated in a Welsh town. I was an only daughter and was saved from being a nice little girl by the fact that I had four very healthy brothers and so I became somewhat of a tomboy.

At school I was fortunate enough to enjoy my studies. Everything was a breeze and I became what was known as that horrible thing, a child prodigy. Luckily my brothers prevented me from getting a swelled head. My parents decided that if I was ever to learn to act as a young lady, I should go to Boarding School so at the age of 11 I went to spend the next three or four years at Howell's Ladies College. Of course, I was still very young, too young for University, so the next two years were spent with a private tutor, a clergyman, where, with three other pupils, I studied Latin, English Literature and History. My Mother was afraid that I had too much spare time and so I was apprenticed to a dressmaker and learned to make my own clothes. I enjoyed this very much too and have been very grateful to a far-sighted mother ever since. By this time I was old enough to get into Cardiff University where I furthered my education

until I met and fell in love with my husband, a young farmer of all things.

No two young people could have had less in common, but this was LOVE such as had only been written of in books and poems. And so, as my old school mistress said, I traded all my Certificates of Education for a Marriage Certificate right in the middle of World War I. My husband served in the Army and finally the war was over and we were in the midst of a depression. So we resolved to come to Canada with our young family. They say that the course of true love never runs smooth and indeed it didn't, but finally we arrived in Quebec and, after a time, settled here on a farm just three miles from Granby and we were happy in the thought that although it meant sad partings from our loved ones, we were together with our young children in a land of hope and promise. We bought our farm with blood, sweat and tears but I am happy to be seated in the old farm kitchen as I write this.

I could tell much of those early days in Canada but will only say that I know that the word "homesickness" expresses a true sickness unlike any other. The Welsh people have a word "hiraeth" for it and it means "longing for home". If the Atlantic Ocean had been dry land, I would surely have tried walking back to Wales.

And then, one February day two W.I. members dropped in as they were going home from a meeting and asked me if I would join the Institute. I think I must have cried

with joy, as I had watched those ladies pass by in their buggy many times on their way to meetings. That was almost thirty years ago and I could write a book about all the wonderful things that have happened to me since and what the W.I. has meant to me and why I feel dedicated to service in this organization.

My first task after a while in the group was to act as Convenor of Citizenship (it had another name in those days) and I anxiously lived from one meeting day until the next. Soon I became County Convenor and some years later I was Branch President and so it has gone on. I have served as Branch, County and Provincial convenor and some years later I was Branch, County and Provincial convenor of Citizenship, Branch and County Sec'y., Branch and County president. I owe a great deal to my local Branch, the Granby Hill W.I. and to my County of Shefford. The many years of friendship, the many things I have learned could never have come to me in a finer way than through our Organization.

As your Provincial Convenor of Citizenship, I worked with you on the first Unesco Gift Coupon plan and we were able to send two sewing machines, one to Ceylon and one to Pakistan. I also attended the Civil Defence College at Arnprior where I graduated from a course in Welfare and Registration, and if the need arises I am sure many of our members will remember some of the things we learned together. Many Branches took First Aid and Home Nursing

lessons as a result of this.

I owe so much to my organization that my only wish is to assure other lonely people that the W.I. can help them too, and to those who come to Canada from a strange land there should be a warm invitation to join. There are so many new things to learn, so many old ways to forget, so many adjustments to make before one can be proud and happy to say "I am a Canadian". I have enjoyed many privileges and moments of pride in my association with Q.W.I. and I think I enjoyed the unique experience this past year of attending a Provincial, National and International Convention within the space of a few short weeks. My work with you has given me a fuller, happier life, broader horizons and a deep sense of accomplishment.

AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 19)

of films, speakers, panel discussions and interviews.

School Fairs are still very important and the seeds can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture.

Re-Compulsory Pasteurization of Milk — a project for every branch.

Topics in this Department

1. Conservation
2. Pasteurization of Milk
3. Basic Industries
4. Farm and Home Beautification
5. Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.)

The Month With The W.I.

ATENTION is focussed on Education this month, with branches entertaining teachers and with teachers doing their part as guest speakers. It is good to see that branches are visiting one another: unity is strength, and the stronger we are in the W.I., the more effective our work will be. Other items frequently mentioned are: the Service Fund; the Journal Questionnaire; UNICEF; School fairs, and still some Convention reports.

BONAVENTURE:

GRAND CASCAPEDIA collected jams, jellies and vegetables for the Maria Hospital and Old People's Home, and MARCIL contributed books and pamphlets for local school libraries. PORT DANIEL entertained all the local teachers and their husbands and members of the School Boards and their wives. Mrs. John Jour-

neau, convener of Publicity, reported having given the 4th in the Jubilee series of Radio Broadcasts. The script on this occasion was prepared by Mrs. W. Rember. An informative film on weaving was shown by Miss Runnells. The School Fair sponsored jointly with the Marcil W.I. was held under the chairmanship of Mrs. L. Sweetman. 60 children received more than \$200 in prizes.

BROME:

AUSTIN presented Life Memberships to two Charter members, and heard a reading on "How one boy was kept from delinquency." ABERCORN enjoyed a Home Decorating course conducted by Miss King. An Old and New sale and a Home Cooking sale were held, and papers read on Education and Publicity. SOUTH BOLTON held a picnic and their roll call was "Your favourite vegetable, how to cook and serve it".

CHAT-HUNTINGDON:

DEWITTVILLE had a "Tearoom Booth" with fortune telling at Huntingdon Fair (our W.I. talents are certainly varied). Mrs. R. B. Coates spoke on mentally retarded children having the speech area of the brain affected. DUNDEE had a demonstration on how to make nylon gloves from fishing line. A paper on "My neighbour and me" dealt with new Canadians and what we can do to make them feel at home. Mrs. C. Smallman, a longtime member of this branch and well known W.I. worker, is leaving this community but is going to retain her W.I. membership. HEMMINGFORD enjoyed an interesting travelogue and beautiful slides shown by Mrs. Lucas of a trip to Mexico. A life Membership was presented to Mrs. G. M. Brown, a faithful W.I. member who joined in 1924. HOWICK had a talk on "Government Services" to farmers, and a quiz on agricultural tools and weeds. HUNTINGDON heard an address on India by Mr. Allen Graham, head of the Huntingdon Immigration Office. Mr. Graham spent two and a half years in Delhi as Immigration Officer, and he accompanied his talk with lovely slides. ORMSTOWN have decided to enter a History in the Tweedsmuir competition. Mrs. Pearce spoke on the courses she took at the leadership Course.

COMPTON:

BROOKBURY have prepared cook books which are now on sale. A turkey dinner was held, and new dishes and silverware purchased for the W.I. Hall. A Paper drive was another project, and a donation was made to the School Fair. BURY had Mr. Sutherland, principal of the local school, as guest speaker, his topic being "The modern trend in Education". The convener of Historical Research gave an account of schools in Bury Township in olden days, and ways were discussed to improve the School Fair. Members enjoyed a conducted tour of CKTS radio and television stations and the press rooms of La Tribune and the Telegram. A course on Home Decorating was also held (a busy branch). CANTERBURY members toured the Plastics factory in Cookshire and the Bemis Plastic Co. in Sherbrooke. A successful baked bean and scallop supper was held, and clothing sent to the Cecil Memorial Home. The Welfare and Health convener gave a talk on adult anti-polio vaccination. COOKSHIRE HELD A RECEPTION FOR High School teachers and voted money for prizes. EAST ANGUS members toured the St. Lawrence Paper Mills. A paper drive and a Food sale in aid of World Refugee Year were projects. EAST CLIFTON heard suggestions for improving the monthly reports of W.I. meetings. A School Fair was held with 100 exhibits from 19 pupils, and 78 prizes awarded. SCOTSTOWN entertained fellow members of Bury W.I. and had a display of handicraft made during the summer months. Their Federated News subscription was renewed.

GASPE:

HALDIMAND distributed Fair Prize money. SANDY BEACH had teachers from Gaspé High School as guests. The principal, Mr. Fielding, showed slides of Mexico. WAKEHAM are proud of their children who won the cup for the most prizes at the Annual



Picture shows members of Abercorn and Sutton W.I.'s at a Home Decorating Course given by Miss King. Abercorn President, Mrs. Sherrer is in the foreground with Miss King.

Fair. Their roll call was a Hallowe'en Favor to be sent to sick children in Hospital.

GATINEAU:

AYLMER EAST heard Mr. McTavish, school principal, speak on "Education in the schools today". The meeting was held in the board room of the Neighbourhood Service. The president, Mr. Boyd, gave a detailed description of the work carried on there and conducted a tour of the premises. EARDLEY heard a paper on poison ivy read by Mrs. S. Wilson. HURDMAN HEIGHTS put the emphasis on Education and had appropriate readings and a roll call "What I liked best in my teacher". KAZABAZUA donated jam, pickles and preserves to the Brookdale Farm Home. RUPERT held a school fair and combined 4H Day. Mrs. E. Watson, County President spoke on "Women's rights in Quebec Province". WAKEFIELD sponsored a Garden Party jointly with the Hospital Auxiliaries. 286 Village Histories were printed and sold by the members for the Gatineau Memorial Hospital Fund. Mrs. Ed. Ryan read a paper on "How to keep cut flowers longer in the home". WRIGHT heard Mrs. Howard Nitchski, a teacher, speak on "Reading in the Junior Grades" and their roll call was "Some item of interest in the past history of the QWI". 10 entries were exhibited at the Aylmer Fair and 10 prizes won, gaining first place in points.

MISSISQUOI:

COWANSVILLE entertained the County semi-annual meeting and Hobby Show. DUNHAM are making plans for their 50th anniversary celebration. A successful Stanley Brush demonstration is reported. FORDYCE gave a pair of crutches to the Red Cross for local use and prizes to Cowansville High School. Abbotsford W.I. were entertained to lunch and a tour of the Vilas Furniture Plant. STANBRIDGE EAST presented Mrs. Charles Moore with a Life Membership. A School Fair and Hobby Show were held with Mr. Cousseneau of the Salada Tea Company presenting the prizes. A conducted tour of the Apple co-operative at Frelighsburg was enjoyed.

MONTCALM:

RAWDON sponsored a dental clinic at which 62 children were treated. A delightful afternoon was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earle Moore whose hobby is Canadiana. An 1849 Anglican Church which has been moved and restored, and old houses filled with genuine old furniture and implements, opened a page of Canada's history. The Dr. Newton Smiley Memorial Scholarship could not be awarded since the necessary percentage was not gained. Two bursaries and a prize were given to students. The president and several members were guests of the Lachute branch on the occasion of the visit of Mrs. Graham Spry.

PAPINEAU:

LOCHABER held a shower for a bride-to-be, and a pantry shower of jams, jellies and pickles for their Publicity convener, who was pleasantly surprised.

PONTIAC:

A demonstration on different table settings was the highlight of CLARENDON'S meeting; the roll call was answered by paying twice the size of their shoe. ELMSIDE ladies enjoyed a trip through the Gatineau, with a visit to Brookdale Farm. QUYON held an Auction Sale with proceeds going to the Retarded Children's Fund. A picnic table is to be placed at the Municipal Beach. SHAWVILLE'S meeting was a Social evening, the roll call being "How or where I met my husband". Three contests were held and a donation made to the Village Cemetery Fund. WYMAN heard a talk on the care of people in the Old Folks Home by Mrs. Ernest Keon, R.N., and answered the roll call by paying one cent for each year they had been married. A box of clothing was packed for Brookdale Farm. STARK CORNERS are saving I.G.A. tapes to raise money.

QUEBEC:

VALCARTIER had a contest on important dates in History, with top marks going to Mrs. Cleyndert and

Mrs. Montgomery. French classes have been started with an enrolment of 50.

RICHMOND:

CLEVELAND held a "Geranium" contest, and send a donation to the Wales Home Auxiliary for Christmas gifts. DENNISON'S MILLS heard papers on "Water Supply" — "High School Graduates" — and "The importance of Diphtheria and Polio inoculations". It was recalled that this branch sponsored inoculations a great many years ago. A prize was donated to the Ploughing Match and a Shower held for a member's daughter. GORE remembered a new baby, and Miss Muriel Watt gave a radio broadcast from Sherbrooke. Donations were made to the Wales Home Auxiliary and UNICEF. MELBOURNE RIDGE entertained the ladies of Windsor W.I. and sent jam, jelly and pickles to the Wales Home. RICHMOND HILL heard Mrs. Allen Fulker speak on Horticulture at a meeting at which Melbourne Ridge members were guests. A contest for the best posters advertising a Chicken Pie Supper was won by Mrs. J. Hawker and Mrs. S. Smith (a good way to get those posters made). The Chicken Pie Supper was a big success. RICHMOND YOUNG WOMEN'S are having a drawing on a car rug, proceeds going to a sick person. SHIPTON held a very successful School Fair jointly with ADS High School. Masks were modelled, with Mrs. M. Baker being declared the winner. WINDSOR held a contest on W.I. Publicity, one cent being paid to the benefit of UNICEF. Layettes are being made for USC.

ROUVILLE:

ABBOTSFORD enjoyed a reading by Miss Alice Buzzell, and sent jellies to the Montreal Diet Dispensary.

SHERBROOKE:

report that all five branches assisted in the Booth at the Sherbrooke Exhibition, the School Fair and the County Rummage Sale. ASCOT saw European slides taken by Mrs. Klinck; donated articles for a Fish Pond at a Bar B Q; and made Cancer dressings. BELVIDERE heard a paper on Agriculture and had a contest of hats made from kitchen utensils. BROMPTON ROAD gave a subscription to a War Veteran; catered to a Ploughman's luncheon; gave 9½ hours work making Cancer dressings; and had a cookie contest which was won by Mrs. D. Cullen. MILBY entertained their families at an annual supper and served at a wedding reception. Mrs. R. Wells told about the Dental Clinic, and prizes were donated at a UNICEF party.

STANSTEAD:

AYERS CLIFF heard an address on Angola, Africa, with slides, and discussed UNICEF. A paper drive was held. BEEBE entertained school teachers and their wives and husbands to a dinner and a musical evening. A glove-making course was enjoyed. HATLEY had a supper meeting, with a presentation to a member who is moving away. Projects completed were a paper drive and a rummage sale. MINTON held a Bible Quiz. STANSTEAD NORTH held a profitable noon-day dinner. School children's gardens were inspected.



Members of Aubrey-Riverfield W.I. stocking the larder of the Cafeteria of Howick High School.



THE MACDONALD LASSIE